

Butterfly and Native Plants sale to benefit the FIU Biology Greenhouse

Corky-stem passionflower - *Passiflora suberosa* – this native vine is perhaps the most valuable member of any butterfly garden. Though its beautiful flowers are small and mostly visited by small insects, its leaves are hostplants for three beautiful butterflies: the zebra longwing, the gulf fritillary, and the Julia. As a bonus, the fruits are delicious to birds, and they are full of seeds that will make many more corky-stem passionflower plants.



Devil's potato, Rubbervine - *Echites umbellatus* – this native vine of pine rocklands can grow up in a shrub or tree, or on a fence. Its long-lasting, white, tubular flowers hold nectar deep in the flower for moths. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of a very colorful day-flying moth, the Faithful Beauty.

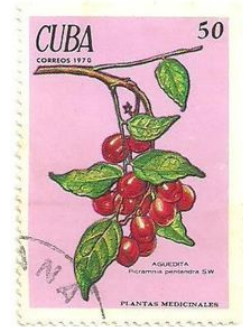


Erythrina herbacea – coral bean or Cherokee bean

This interesting native shrub has beautiful sabre-shaped blossoms that are perfectly suited for hummingbird visitors, though you might see other animals also taking nectar from the flowers. In south Florida the leaves and flowers are borne on the same stems (a different story in northern Florida where they are separate). The leaves are three-parted with extrafloral nectaries. The fruits are brown legumes that split open to reveal bright red seeds.



Florida bitterbush – *Picramnia pentandra* – Native to rockland hammocks, the beautiful compound leaves of this shrub are red when new, and the fruits on the females hang down in gorgeous infructescences, with reddish fruits that turn black. This is a hostplant for the bush sulphur butterfly, and also interesting as individual plants are single-sex, that is, its flowers are either all male or all female.



Giant Goldenrod – *Solidago leavenworthii* – this lovely herbaceous perennial will spread to make a larger clump once established. Occurs in nature in pinelands and hammock margins, in moist, well-drained sandy soils, with a humus top layer. Low nutritional requirements, and not salt tolerant.

This species is not commonly cultivated, grown mainly by native plant enthusiasts, and much appreciated by urban wildlife! The flowers have nectar and pollen for all kinds of visitors.



Necklace pod – *Sophora tomentosa* – This attractive shrub of the Florida Keys has distinctive compound leaves, soft and covered with velvety hairs (kind of like puppy ears). It produces inflorescences of pale yellow pea flowers, with nectar for pollinators. Fruits look like a set of beads on a necklace, hence the common name. [seeds in these fruits are toxic so be careful with small children]



Saw palmetto - *Serenoa repens* – This native species grows to flowering size in a few years, producing large inflorescences of white flowers full of nectar and pollen that attract a wide variety of visitors. The fruit are also important food for wildlife and used as an herbal remedy.



Senna species – all of these are host plants for Sulphur butterflies, maybe attracted by their lovely yellow flowers! The flowers offer pollen for bees, but no nectar – but they do have extrafloral nectaries.

Privet senna - *Senna ligustrina* – This native species is a slender-branched shrub, growing to a height of 6 ft or more. They can provide support for vines (like passionflower, Echites, and Pentelinon) and provide a taller backdrop for shorter plants. Planted in a row they can make a nice hedge.



Desert cassia - *Senna polyphylla* – This non-native species has very attractive, tiny leaflets, and grows into a round bush. It can be trimmed to any shape desired. There have been many plantings in Miami around libraries and public buildings, also on the grounds of Zoo Miami.



Glossy shower - *Senna surattensis* – Another non-native species, this grows to be a small tree. Native to India, it has been planted on the FIU campus, as well as a street tree in many neighborhoods around Miami.



Candlestick plant – *Senna alata* – This non-native novelty plant makes a huge sprawling bush with gorgeous spikes of big yellow flowers.

Spanish stopper – *Eugenia foetida* – this native has white fragrant flowers and dark fruits that are enjoyed by wildlife. It can grow to become a small tree, and also makes a great hedge plant.



Violet (blue common) - *Viola sororia* –

This native perennial herb grows well as a ground cover in the garden or in the shade under trees. Its beautiful blue flowers can be picked for a nice little bouquet, or left for the enjoyment of the pollinators in your yard! Once you plant this more plants will pop up from seeds flung from fruits produced by the pollinated flowers, making a very pleasing display wherever you plant them.



Wild-allamanda, Hammock viperstail - *Pentalinon luteum* – A native vine of pine rocklands of the Keys, where it can stand on its own. In cultivation it can nicely cover a fence, or grow on other woody plants in a landscape. The beautiful yellow flowers are visited by butterflies, skippers, and bees. The leaves are food for the oleander moth.



Wild coffee - *Psychotria nervosa* – The leaves of this shrub of hardwood hammocks are glossy and beautifully bumpy, attractive even when the plant is not in flower or fruit. The small white flowers have nectar and pollen for visitors; the fruit are red berries that are loved by birds.

